Army Reserve Magazine

Summer 1981

Sky Soldiers: The Centurions
Beginning on Page 14

Gas Warfare: Monster on the Loose
Beginning on Page 30

BRIEFS

• Chances are good that you're still in the Army . . . if you enlisted in the service within the last six years, if you're not a Reserve unit member, and if you receive the *Army Reserve Magazine* in the mail. That's right. It's the part of the Army called the Individual Ready Reserve, or the IRR. To find out for sure . . . call 1-800-325-1876. No charge.

• The Army's Health Services Command has nearly 1200 enlisted and officer Mobilization Designation (MOBDES) positions. MOS: OOZ, 35U, 42C/D, 71G, 71L, 71Q, 75Z, 76J, 75Z5K, 84B, 94F, and 95B. Officer SSI: 21B/C, 31A, 26B, 46A, 48D, 56A/C. Interested? Call (collect) Lt. Col. McGinley or Sgt. 1st Class Battaglia at 1-512-221-6655/6741. The AUTOVON is 471-6655/6741. Take a look at the medical stories on pages 22 and 23.

• Want to show your civilian boss that Reserve soldiers must be released for military training without loss of vacation or other earned benefits? Two pamphlets can help in a big way. The first is *What You Should Know about Employer Support*. The other is *The Ready Reserve*. Both explain just how important Reservists are. Copies are available to individuals and units by writing the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (NCESGR), 1117 N. 19th St., 9th Floor, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

• The Army has decided to extend the time—until the 30th of September 1981—that Reserve units can waive the requirement of a position vacancy for qualified soldiers being considered for promotion to grades E-3 through E-6. In other words, this permits commanders to promote unit members to the four grades outside the unit vacancy route. Look out for the time-in-service wrinkle. Otherwise eligible E-4s can be promoted to the grade of E-5 without a vacancy after five years of service, and otherwise eligible E-5s can be promoted to the grade of E-6 without a vacancy after 11 years of service. Time-in-grade requirements outlined in AR 140-158 don't change. Soldiers promoted under this extension will be assigned to positions in their correct grade and skill as soon as vacancies occur. This change will be contained in forthcoming reg changes.

• Reserve units tagged to be part of the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) are making special efforts to find new members from the IRR. The RDF is the hot-spot, go-anywhere crisis bunch. See a related story on pages 8 and 9.

• The Active Army has a new physical readiness test. It includes sit-ups, push-ups, and a 2-mile run. Those who enlist in the USAR and go through Basic Training and Advanced Individual Training take the test. Flunking the test means being held over, and that hurts civilian employment and school commitments. Hint: Reserve unit commanders should inform their new soldiers about the test before training begins, and recommend some physical conditioning. Be wary of the split training option. People can go to pot between training periods.

• Retirees: Do you have questions about benefits to which you are entitled or programs in which you can participate? There's a toll-free number which you can call in St. Louis: 1-800-325-2660. Keep in mind the Central Time Zone. The phone is open weekdays.

• Reservists on AT or ADT now draw a Variable Housing Allowance (VHA). It's intended to offset housing costs in stateside areas where such expenses, on the average, exceed an individual's quarters allowance (BAQ) by 15 percent or more.

• *Money*: Recruiting ad campaigns this summer are pushing the college bucks available by joining the USAR. Up to $4,000 in college aid is available just for joining most units. The campaign further promotes the $2,000 earned in two summer training periods (split training) and the $5,000 earned for four years' worth of drills and summer camps. It totals $11,000.

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COVER STORY: The Active Army hasn't cornered the whole market in public parachuting exhibitions. The USAR has a piece of the action, too. The Centurions, based in Maryland, perform before audiences across the nation. Read about these Reserve ambassadors in jumpsuits, beginning on page 14. (Cover Photo by Maj. Richard B. Crossland). REAR COVER: The ghost of gas warfare won't go away. The threat is very real, very scary and our gas warfare defense pants are down. The story begins on page 30. (Rear Cover Photo by NW Ayer).

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PEOPLE

For **Staff Sgt. Ed Budelis** of Eldersburg, Md. and two of his close friends, beer drinking is serious business. Budelis, an intelligence specialist who is a Mobilization Designee at U. S. Army Intelligence and Security Command Headquarters, Ft. Meade, Md., gets together with Gordon Matulonis and Casimir Razulis every Tuesday night to taste beers from all over the world.

So far, the group has sampled approximately 1600 beers from more than 60 countries. They have sipped Stork beer from Senegal, Beer Sheba from Israel, Prestige from Haiti and Rosy Pelican from India as well as brews from Fiji, Gambia and the Azores.

Budelis said the aim of the group is to taste 2,000 beers from 100 countries but he admitted that it is becoming more and more difficult to locate sources for additional rare and exotic beers. "I'm afraid our well may be finally running dry."

During their beer-tasting sessions, the men carefully log their evaluations of each sip in notebooks and index all the beer they taste. The amount of beer consumed is usually not great. In the course of approximately two hours, they estimate that they taste six bottles of beer among them.

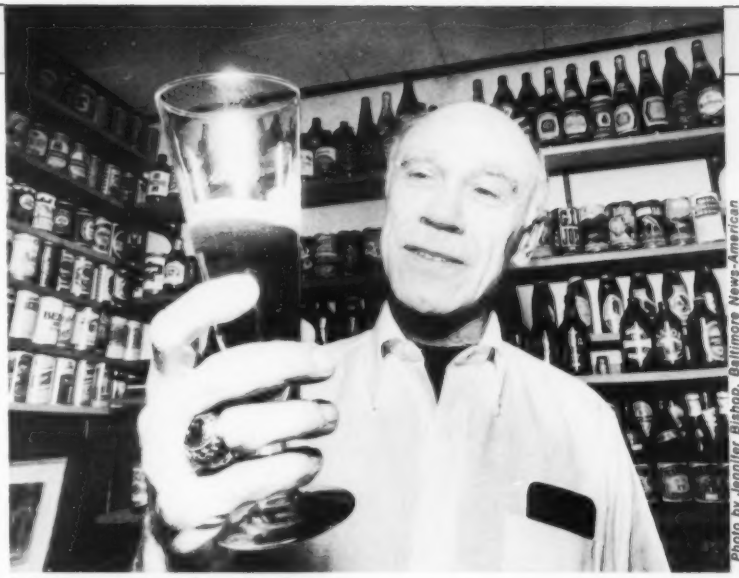


Photo by Jennifer Bishop, Baltimore News-American

Budelis savors another of the world's beers.

The trio's beer-sipping has been featured on the NBC-TV "Today Show" and in several national news publications. Articles about the group have also appeared in publications in a number of foreign countries.

Budelis served two years on active duty during World War II and in the Army Reserve until the early 1950s. After a 15-year break in service, he enlisted in the Individual Ready Reserve in 1967. He has two sons, Jay and Andrew, who are in the Army and Air Force respectively and are currently stationed approximately 30 miles from each other in West Germany.

When is a captain also a general? Ask Army Reserve **Capt. Steve Clark,** who recently took the oath of office making him Attorney General of Arkansas for a second term. Few, if any other people, can claim they've held the title of captain and general at the same time.

Clark: When is a Captain also a General?

Clark, an operations officer in the 431st Civil Affairs Company, Little Rock, Ark., is not only the youngest attorney general in the United States, he says he is the only one who is still an active Reservist.

Clark received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from Arkansas State University and a Juris Doctorate degree from the University of Arkansas Law School to prepare him for his current civilian job.

He practiced law privately after law school and then returned to the law school as an assistant dean and assistant professor of law. In 1976, he was appointed executive secretary to Arkansas Governor David Pryor (now a Senator). In 1978, Clark returned to private law practice before announcing his candidacy for attorney general.

Clark is Arkansas' top legal officer in charge of more than an 80-person staff. During his first term he developed a reputation for consumer advocacy and, for this reason, he is considered to be a rising young star in Arkansas politics.

He received his commission through the Arkansas State University ROTC program where he was named a Distinguished Military Graduate. Military intelligence was his basic branch.

During annual training in 1980, Clark was sent with the 431st to Ft. McCoy, Wis. to work in the Cuban Resettlement Center. While there, he was able to view and evaluate many of the same types of problems which were also occurring at the Cuban Resettlement Center at Ft. Chaffee, Ark. He consulted Wisconsin officials and Federal officials at the center and later based many of his decisions on behalf of the state of Arkansas partially on what he observed at McCoy.

Clark and his wife, Kay, are the parents of two daughters, Donna and Katie. The combination captain/general met his wife, also a practicing attornely, while both were attending law school.

Russo "adapting" his M-16.

Nash's action aided rescue.

Maddox: Piano Player-Welder.

The Henschels form a family jump team.

Spec. 5 Bob Russo is concerned about the high cost of ammunition. That's why the Reservist from the 358th Civil Affairs Brigade in Morristown, Pennsylvania has developed a handmade adapter which lets him fire cheaper .22 caliber rim-fire ammo in an M16 rifle. The adapter, which he made in his home workshop, was used successfully when the brigade's recruiting team fired its yearly M16 qualification course.

"The principles employed in my adapter are no different than the basic concepts followed in the older models," Russo said. "Any adapter must have a false chamber and a modified clip and feeding system. With these two features and the right design, you can rim-fire .22s semi-automatic or fully automatic."

M16 ammo currently sells for about 20 cents per round. Rim-fire .22s cost as little as two cents each. Russo, a certified gunsmith who has a Federal Firearms dealer's license, claims his adapter should cost one-third as much as available commercial models.

Incidentally, Russo wasn't the only one with the adapter idea. The Army has adopted adapters for firing rim-fire .22s in M16s; they are available in the Army's supply system.

When members of the 287th Transportation Company in Livingston, Ala. need a welder, they often call on a piano player.

Spec. 4 Mamie E. Maddox, a welder assigned to the 287th, is a former active duty soldier who played piano with the all-female 14th U. S. Army Band, Ft. McClellan, Ala. Before moving from Chicago to the Tuscaloosa, Ala. area some time ago, Maddox went to welding school and now employs her skills on the 287th's transportation equipment.

The piano player/welder, whose civilian occupation is carburetor repair person with Rochester Products (a division of General Motors), is also taking courses in anesthesiology at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa.

Maddox also obviously enjoys traveling. Her unit's weekend drill site is a 120-mile round trip from her home.

Some fathers go fishing with their sons and some take their sons to football games.

However, **1st Sgt. Gerhard E. Henschel** of the 12th Special Forces Group, Arlington Heights, Ill., decided to go to jump school with his son, Peter.

Henschel, a resident of Stevensville, Mich. didn't need the training since he graduated from Ft. Benning's Army Airborne School in 1962 and has been jump master-qualified since 1965.

While attending jump school, Henschel jump-mastered his son't first night jump and the younger Henschel's graduation jump was his dad's 152d.

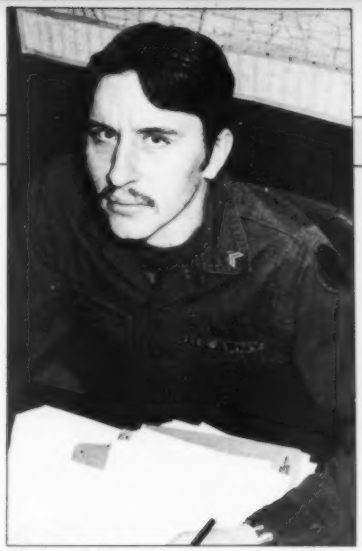
Pfc. Peter G. Henschel, who is also assigned to the 12th Special Forces Group, has been in the Army Reserve for two years.

His father was born in East Germany and escaped to this country in 1955. He joined the Army three years later and, after two years on active duty, transferred to the Army Reserve.

The elder Henschel said he's not planning to retire from Reserve service in the near future because he has two more sons to see through jump school.

Skills learned during Army Reserve drilll, with the 103d Corps Support Command, enabled **Sgt. Terry L. Culbertson** to save a man's life.

Culbertson, a bachelor, was enjoying an evening with friends at an Indianola, Iowa night-spot when he heard the manager frantically call for help from anyone who had CPR training. Taking charge of the situation, Culbertson checked the unconscious victim for heartbeat and pulse. When he could find no signs of life he enlisted the aid of two other patrons. The victim began showing



Life-saver Culbertson.

The 477th Med. Co. answers the call.

signs of life after about ten minutes of treatment. Local rescue medics then arrived on the scene and assisted.

"It really paid off to be attentive in my Army Reserve training," he said. "I had no idea that I would ever use the CPR instruction we learned."

Culbertson, a construction worker, is the Assistant Operations Sergeant in the Security, Operations, Training and Intelligence Section of the 103rd.

Two victims of a Cessna 172 plane crash owe the prompt medical attention they received to **Master Sgt. Robert R. Nash,** Administrative NCO-in-charge of the Adjutant General section at 108th Division (Training) headquarters, Charlotte, N. C.

Nash, a professor at Wesleyan College in Central, S. C. was driving home from nearby Clemson University when he spotted the private plane losing altitude and eventually crashing onto the highway median approximately 1500 feet away.

He immediately drove to a nearby restaurant, reported the incident and told the attendant to call for an ambulance and rescue team. Nash then returned to the scene of the accident, braving the possibility of an explosion as he gave aid and comfort to the pilot and his 16 year-old daughter, who were pinned inside the plane.

Within 15 minutes, paramedics, the local fire department and the highway patrol were on the scene and both passengers' lives were saved. Without Nash's immediate reporting of the incident, such a fortunate ending might not have occurred since the pilot had mistakenly radioed an incorrect position to local officials preceding his crash landing.

When Hibbing, Minn. medical officials needed help in moving 60 litter patients from one facility to another, the **477th Medical Company (AMB) of Duluth, Minn.** answered the call.

The Reserve unit moved the patients, who included a four day-old infant, a 100 year-old woman and various patients with attached intravenous tubes, from Hibbing General Hospital to the new Central Mesabi Medical Center.

Using only 8 ambulances, the 477th completed the patient transfer in less than two hours, earning high praise from hospital authorities.

Pruitt is an accomplished recruiter.

Rose: hard sell isn't necessary.

Sgt. 1st Class Frederick J. Rose of the 205th Infantry Brigade, Ft. Snelling, Minn., and **Staff Sgt. Michael K. Pruitt,** who is assigned to the U. S. Army Reserve Center in Lakeland, Fla., live thousands of miles apart but they have an important thing in common. They're both good at communicating the value of Army Reserve service to others.

Rose earned 1980 USAR Reenlistment NCO of the Year honors for his exceptional retention program with the 205th Support Battalion which retained 72 percent of its members eligible for reenlistment during the year. Meanwhile, Pruitt was named USAR Recruiter of the Year for 1980 for building a solid recruiting program which netted 111 percent of its objective during the year.

What are the primary selling points used by Pruitt and Rose when they talk to people about the USAR? According to Rose, a hard-sell job isn't necessary." Money is very seldom the primary reason someone enlists or reenlists in the Reserve," he said. "Soldiers need to know the job they do is worthwhile and their efforts have an impact on the rest.

PEOPLE

When **Master Sgt. Robert P. Moore** retired in February, some said he had forgotten more about the Army than fellow Reservists of the 478th Civil Affairs Company in Coral Gables, Fla., will ever know. But they were wrong. Moore remembers it all.

Mostly, he remembers that first day at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. in 1939. "I was walking up to the barracks and some guy got thrown backwards out the door," he said. "It turned out that some private backtalked to a PFC. Rank was important in those days."

Starting as a horse cavalryman, Moore fondly remembers the time the cavalry tried to prove its mettle against the metal of modern vehicles in the Carolina Maneuver of 1942.

"It was grueling," he said. "We buried horses every night. Then we went through a 100-mile march. I was so tired when it was over I just rolled myself up in an old horse blanket and collapsed."

The End of the Horse Cavalry

But the exercise didn't impress the decision makers. The Cavalry was disbanded. Moore was given a choice of branches and, although he chose the Infantry, his tone of voice reveals that, to this day, he still hasn't quite forgiven the Army for eliminating the horses.

Later, during World War II, Moore took a shot at becoming a pilot, but because of the heavy number of volunteer aviators, many were sent away after they had been transferred to the Army Air Corps. Moore was one of these.

Moore's tech duties add fodder to his memories.

Moore: "Those tanks were targets."

Once again, the Army asked him to choose his branch. "They thought I was crazy when I told them I wanted infantry again," he says. Moore could have gone into the new armored cavalry, but decided against it. "I didn't want any part of them," he said. "Those tanks were just targets."

Apparently Moore's feelings were correct because he made it all the way through the war in Europe without getting wounded. "I've had guys get it right next to me," Moore says. "I guess I was lucky. I never even got a scratch."

Returning to Civilian Life

Following VE Day, Moore was sent to the Pacific and the war soon ended after his unit got there. So Moore came back to the States and tried civilian life. But after seven years of soldering, the Army was in his blood. He got back in uniform in 1948 and served on numerous posts throughout the U.S., Germany and Korea.

Moore retired from the Active Army in 1962, yet he just couldn't stay away. By 1964, he was back in green, this time as a Reserve technician, a position which eventually brought him to the 478th.

And how does today's Army compare with the one Moore joined more than 40 years ago? "The Army isn't the same," he said. "It doesn't have the discipline it used to. Now there's too much worrying about paperwork and procedure any time you try to discipline a soldier."

In spite of the changes, not even retirement can keep the gruff old timer away from the Army. His tech duties will bring him in daily contact with unit members and undoubtedly will add more fodder to his memory bank.

LETTERS

Is Boring Boring?

SIR: I read with interest the short item about Lt. Col. Weldon Boring, "This is Boring," in the Winter 1981 issue. He commutes 2000 miles round-trip as an airplane pilot to get from his home in Maryland to his Reserve unit in Miami, Fla. My basic comment is summed up as—so what? Let me tell you about the 100th Maneuver Training Command in Louisville, Ky. I commuted from Largo, Fla. to Louisville from 1976 to 1980 at personal expense—I'm not an airline pilot. We have or have had officers and NCOs come into Louisville from Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Indiana and Ohio. None are or were airline pilots riding free of charge. They take or had it taken out of my pay during a weekend drill. I thought I held the record for a whole unit until I discovered a warrant officer who lived two blocks south of me in Florida who went to drills in Springfield, Ohio.

Maj. William L. Howard
Dublin, Ohio

The Right Uniforms for Non-Unit Soldiers

SIR: I read in the Winter 1980 issue of the *Army Reserve Magazine* about the new fatigues being issued, and also other notes about new clothing. My question is, how can an IRR member keep up with the latest in battle fashions? My civilian employment requires me to travel, so I had to drop out of my Reserve unit. I intend to continue in the IRR indefinitely. However, if I go on active duty or decide to go to a two-week school, how do I insure that I have the proper uniforms?

Spec. 4 David N. Nelson
Plymouth, Minn.

Before going to Active Duty for Training, you'll be in touch with the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center. The folks there will cover all the details before orders are issued. You can and should call the enlisted management staff there. The number is: 1-800-325-1876.

Medical Benefits for Retirees

SIR: Upon retirement from the USAR, are a member and his dependents eligible for medical benefits such as CHAMPUS and also hospitalization in a Veterans Administration Hospital?

Kenneth J. Byrne
Spring Valley, Minn.

If you're 60 and if you're drawing your retirement pay from the Army, you get the same benefits as those folks who retire from the regular components of the armed services. CHAMPUS is included.

Full-Time Manning and More

SIR: I am writing in response to your story on Full-Time Manning. I resent that statement that, since we now have FTM personnel, all the administrative duties, training schedules, and whatever is completed before a drill. Is this statement meant to say that full-time civilian personnel could not do their jobs? Just because a unit has an FTM person, now everything runs smoothly. Bah! From my point of view, the FTM program has increased government spending for less. I didn't go on tour as an FTM person because I would lose money for doing the same job, but many went on tour to get more money to do the same job and put in less time. I applaud that someone brought up the essential problem in Reserve training and promotion. My unit is made up of unique MOSs that would require some people to be gone from their jobs for up to 20 weeks to get their training. What employer would allow an employee to be gone for that long? In the Active Army, personnel are transferred and thereby have a chance at promotion in their new unit. Or they are transferred because of their promotion. In the Reserve, this doesn't happen. What commander is willing to transfer a qualified Reservist to another unit? The commander ends up trying to promote the individual in his own unit and thereby double-, triple-, and even quadruple-slots people. Upward mobility in the Reserve is a farce. I've been in the Reserve over six years and an AST for almost the same amount of time. Over the years my zeal for the job has mellowed. I'm tired of butting my head against a stone wall.

John B. Kidwell
Oceanside, Calif.

Osteopaths Are Nice People, too.

SIR: It was with great interest that I read the article about future doctors in the *Army Reserve Magazine* Spring 1981 issue. While the article gives a little information about the Health Professionals Scholarship Program (HPSP) and the physicians it will provide the Active Component, the article seems to imply that those under the program will all be Medical Corps officers with M.D. degrees. This is inaccurate. Many students under the program who will serve as physicians in the Medical Corps will be earning a D. O. degree—Doctor of Osteopathy—not an M. D. degree. The Army Medical Corps, as well as the medical establishment of the other services, is made up of physicians who may hold either degree.

1st Lt. Howard L. Thacker Jr.
Kirksville, Mo.

You're quite right. No offense intended. There are a certain number of HPSP (an Active Component program) scholarships available to budding M. D.s and D. O.s. The Medical, Osteopathic, Dental and Veterinary Program (a Reserve Component effort), which involves USAR unit membership, is open to students following the four disciplines.

Getting Out! Stayin' In!

SIR: I read your USAR retention article in the Spring 1981 issue and had mixed feelings over it. What bothered me was the intimation that retention is an ongoing effort by the Army, whereas the impetus is missing. With much apprehension and sadness, I left the Army Reserve for good. As a civilian, I now look back and see the Reserve as a surrealistic adventure linked to actual needs, where everyone came to drill to have a good time and earn some money (as well they should have). But I found dedication questionable, or not enough, and I developed an inner need to accomplish something meaningful. In doing that, I became suspect in my unit. I stepped on some people's toes, and was generally misunderstood in spite of my explanations. I came to feel that I no longer had a role in the Reserve, so I lost all interest in preserving my active status. Today, however, I miss the Reserve very much. But I do not feel that I would fit in now, because I remember that too many functions were being neglected that were so very basic in nature. I feel that the MOS qualification process has become essential for promotion and retention, whether or not the qualification has anything to do with actual, relative functions. Qualification and training should be integrated into what a unit does. I have never seen that seriously done in the three Reserve and one Active units to which I've belonged. Yet, these units were honorable, essential parts of the Army and the American defense posture. It was confusing. In every case, the platoon leaders or commanders had to look for meaningful training to supplement the ordinary routines. But there was the tendency to lose sight of what all of the activity was supposed to achieve. Therein lays the Reserve's downfall. Today, I'm torn between personal desire to be a Reservist and the reason for my decision to leave the USAR. I feel fortunate for having been part of the Reserve. However, I can't make a suggestion that would solve the problem as I perceive it. I believe in the Army, and I feel that the Army will improve the roles its men and women play. If there was ever a reason for reenlisting, that would be it. I am sure that it will be achieved. I only wish that I could have a part in the process.

Ronald W. Kinum
Rialto, Calif.

Administration's Defense Request

The Big Build-up: More Muscle, More Dollars

by Capt. Art House

The Nation's new leadership is planning a major build-up of the American military establishment and has presented the Congress with a record peacetime defense budget to begin accomplishing its goal.

The build-up—which is being referred to by some Defense spokespersons as "the re-arming of America," involves each of the military services. It affects the Army Reserve. (See separate item.)

To begin this multi-year military expansion, the Administration has asked the Congress to set aside 222 billion dollars for defense in fiscal year 1982. That expenditure would mark the start-up of an effort to apply some 1.5 trillion defense dollars to military needs over the next five years.

The leadership intends to buy a lot of bang for that lot of bucks. The upped spending levels will be felt throughout the Armed Forces, but several "biggie" efforts are attracting the most attention. Among the big boosts are:

• **An expanded presence in the Middle East.** The national leadership feels that America's economic well-being is unbreakably linked with Middle Eastern oil. It will seek military facilities closer to the touchy Persian Gulf area. The Administration also wants to begin the lengthy process—which will take years—to provide new planes and ships to aid rushing a Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force to Middle East trouble spots and then sustaining the Force in the area. Present air and sealift capabilities are thought inadequate. *(The Army has a place in the Rapid Deployment Force. USAR units have been tapped for possible inclusion in the RDF).*

• **Development of the MX missile.** Defense analysts believe that the nation's land-based strategic missiles, the *Minuteman* series, are too vulnerable sitting in permanent, fixed launch silos. Plans have been developed by the Air Force to deploy a system of **mobile** intercontinental MX missiles which will shuttle between launch sites in remote areas of Utah and Nevada. The plan is to keep some 200 MXs moving into and out of 4,600 separate shelters. The idea: the Soviets cannot target all 4,600 missile shelters, and they will never know which 200 of the shelters hide the missiles.

• **An expanded Navy.** The vast, modern Soviet Navy now cruises the Seven Seas, projecting Russian power on a global scale. The power of the Soviets afloat is now so awesome that *Janes Fighting Ships*—a commercial publication in the field—says that the Western Allies have all but surrendered control of the seas.

In response, the Administration plans to increase the size of the Navy to 600 ships by 1990, up from today's 456. The increase is designed to allow us to again meet the Soviet seapower challenge globally, even in Scandinavian waters close to the Russian homeland.

Another nuclear-powered *Nimitz*-class aircraft carrier is planned, as are a new guided missile cruiser, missile frigates, a nuclear attack submarine, and more F-14 and F-18 carrier warplanes.

And, to get the most seapower on line in a hurry, the Navy seeks to recommission the World War II battleships *Iowa* and *New Jersey*. Though both ships are in mothballs and will require extensive modernization—including armament with missiles—Secretary of Defense Weinberger told the Congress that "no other ship in any modern Navy is as impressive or as survivable . . ." as the battleship.

The Soviets apparently agree. They have launched many large, powerful surface vessels in recent years, the latest of which—the Kirov-class battlecruisers—are big, fast surface fighters in the 30,000 ton range. The American battleships weigh in at over 45,000 tons, but few naval surface ships other than the giant carriers exceed 20,000 tons.

Also due to emerge from the mothballs is the carrier *U.S.S. Oris-*

The Aging B-52.

kany. The Navy's plan is to form these new and rebuilt ships into a force of 15 U.S. naval battle groups, each built around a carrier or battleship. The Navy currently has 12 carrier battle groups.

• **Cruise missile deployment.** The Department of Defense wants to speed modification of the aging B-52 bomber force to handle cruise missiles. These lightweight, relatively low-cost missiles can be launched from B-52s flying far from the Soviets' fancy air defenses. The missiles then cruise at low altitude to their targets, low enough to avoid detection by most radar.

• **Manned bomber.** It is time, says DOD, to begin replacing the 30 year-old B-52 as the nation's primary manned bomber. Soon after *Army Reserve Magazine's* summer press date, the Administration is expected to announce if it will seek to revive a derivative of the B-1 bomber—an effort dropped by the Carter administration. The so-called "stealth" aircraft, also under study, is a high technology design not yet ready for production and is all but invisible to conventional radar.

• **Improved conventional forces.** The budget request seeks more fighters, tankers, ground support warplanes, early warning aircraft and air-to-air missiles for the Air Force. It includes 360 new M-1 *(the former XM-1)* Abrams tanks for the Army, along with 120 additional M-60 tanks. The Army is also on line for accelerated production of U-60 Blackhawk helicopters, AH-64 attack choppers, infantry combat vehicles, air defense missiles and guns, and 155mm cannon artillery. The Marine Corps is intended to get more Harrier interceptors, Super Stallion helicopters and TOW antitank missiles.

The Army Reserve's part in all this is covered in the separate item following.

Infantry Fighting Vehicle and TOW Missile.

More Dollars for the USAR

More help is on the way for the USAR.

The Administration has asked Congress for 222 billion defense dollars for fiscal year 1982. Of that, the Army Reserve's portion is 1.6 billion, 174 million dollars above this year's budget.

Most of the money goes for "overhead," standard expenses such as pay, training, equipment and maintenance. But some of the money is earmarked for new or specific actions that reflect the USAR's important mission as a part of the Army.

• **Rapid Deployment Force.** There are 83 USAR units tapped for the RDF, the nation's pool of military forces planned for quick insertion into trouble spots. The budget asks for additional equipment, clothing and repair parts for the Reserve RDF outfits.

• **New units.** The USAR wants to activate some Combat Electronic Warfare Intelligence (CEWI) units (two battalions and five separate companies). It wants to convert an existing Aviation unit to a new CEWI mission and bring additional CEWI units on line in later years. As part of the Army's build-up of chemical warfare forces, the USAR seeks to activate two Nuclear, Biological, Chemical (NBC) companies and several smoke generator units. Other NBC and chemical decontamination units are to follow later.

• **Bonuses.** The USAR wants to continue existing enlistment and reenlistment bonuses and start up a new one. The new request includes bonus bucks for former Active Army soldiers who sign up for specific skills and units in the Reserve, for six years.

• **Full Time Manning.** The USAR wants more full-time active duty personnel in its units. The 1982 request is for 2,089 Reservists and 770 Active Army soldiers on duty, full-time in the USAR.

• **Attendance Reporting.** The Reserve wants to test a new "credit card" system to record who shows up for drill and who does not. Under the plan, Reservists will present a plastic card which will record their attendance at drill, and validate pay records for each training period.

• **More Training.** The Reserve wants to send more than 100 units overseas for training next year, up from 55 who went last year. In the future, the Reserve hopes to send one-third of its high priority units overseas to train each year. Additional USAR participation in big joint readiness exercises—war games—is also sought.

If You're in the Reserve, You're in the Army

Several years ago, a Reservist now on the staff of this magazine was assigned to a USAR unit which met in the distant west end of the city of Baltimore. Many unit members hailed from neighborhoods downtown, and they counted on the city's bus lines to bring them out to drill.

The bus-riding Reservists often took some strange looks and comments from civilian passengers. Their uniforms attracted attention, not all of it favorable.

One morning, our writer overheard a conversation between two bus patrons who had just arrived at the Reserve Center.

"Did you hear that guy hassling me this morning?"

"No, what did he say?"

"He said that he hated the Army and that I must be a jerk for joining up."

"What did you say to him?"

"Simple. I told him the truth. I said 'I'm not in the Army, I'm in the Reserve.'"

* * * *

If you're in the Army Reserve, you're in the Army—probably more so than you've ever imagined.

In the old days, the Reserve was truly a "reserve." It was largely a collection of extra combat divisions that could be called up if the Active Army needed more combat troops on line. That is not the way things are today.

In the old days, the Active Army included all the support units—the maintenance and medical and legendary "ash and trash" outfits needed to back up its combat forces. That, too, is not the way things are today.

This is the way things are today: the Army plans a single structure for war, a set-up that includes Active, National Guard and Army Reserve organizations. Each unit has a mission in fighting a future war, a mission that relates to and fulfills a need of the Total Army's mission. Here are some examples of how things fit together.

- **No single component of the Army could fight a war on its own.** The Army Reserve, for instance, is lean in combat units; but it has lots of service and support outfits. The active Army, on the other hand, is heavy in combat units, but it's short of the support forces it needs to keep the fighters fighting. And even though the Active Army has a hefty combat punch with its 16 divisions, it plans to add the National Guard's eight divisions for more wartime firepower. Together, the Active, Guard and Reserve make up the single wartime package the Army needs to fight.
- **Under mobilization, the Army will need more posts and a bigger force to train soldiers.** The peacetime, full-time Active Army has neither the people or the resources to do that. Where are the new post garrisons and training center staffs to come from? The good old Army Reserve's garrisons and training divisions.
- **In a war on foreign soil, the Army may need to bolster, or to replace, civilian government.** Where will the civil administration experts come from? The Army Reserve's Civil Affairs establishment.

* * * *

The Nation really counts on the Army Reserve—and the Army National Guard—to play important roles in the Army mission. The bar chart on these pages breaks out the Active Army, National Guard and Reserve percentages within reach of the Army's several functional categories.

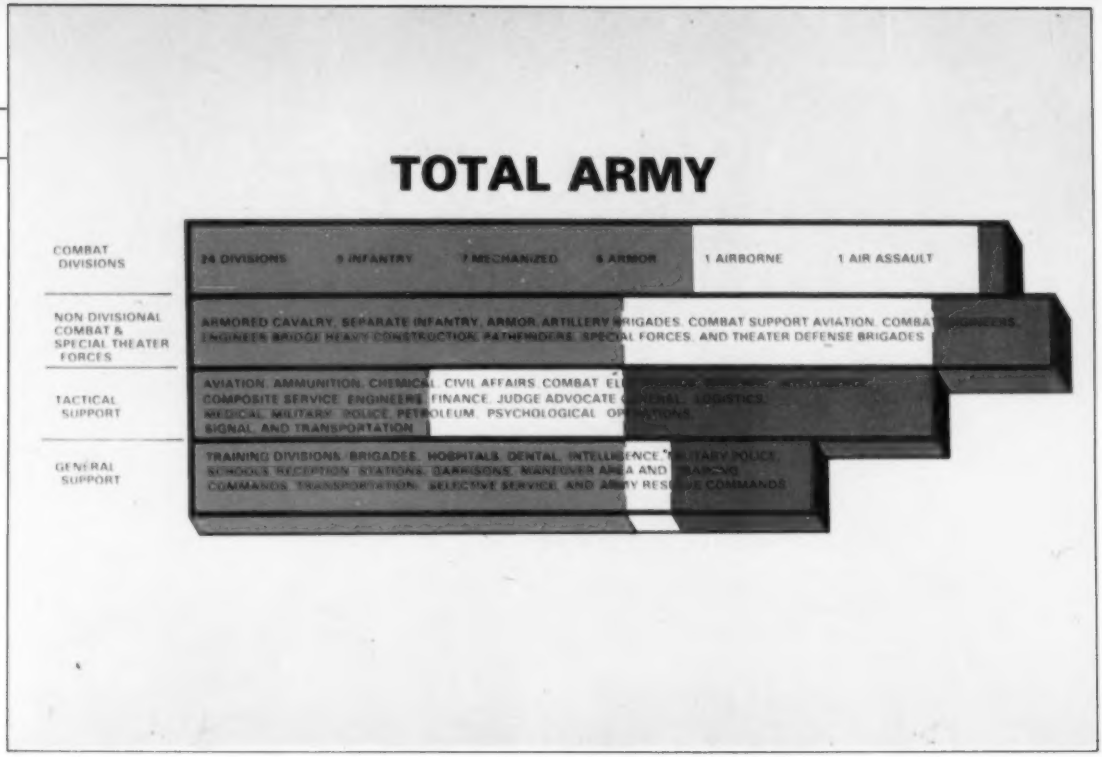
The Total Army Bar Chart

Take a look at the chart. The entire chart—all the bars—depict the Total Army structure that DA planners are counting on to be ready to fight a future war.

- **Red** shows the Active Army's portion of each mission area.
- **White** shows the Army National Guard's contribution to each area.
- **Blue** is us; that's the Army Reserve's part within each category.

Division Combat Forces are shown in the top bar of the chart. As you can see, there isn't a lot of blue in that top bar. The USAR contributes less than one percent of the Total Army's combat division structure—just a handful of units who "round out" Active Army divisions to full strength under mobilization. Our National Guard buddies, on the

Reserve or Active, You're in one Army.


TOTAL ARMY
COMBAT DIVISIONS
24 DIVISIONS
5 INFANTRY
7 MECHANIZED
6 ARMOR
1 AIRBORNE
1 AIR ASSAULT
NON DIVISIONAL COMBAT & SPECIAL THEATER FORCES
ARMORED CAVALRY, SEPARATE INFANTRY, ARMOR, ARTILLERY BRIGADES, COMBAT SUPPORT AVIATION, COMBAT ENGINEERS, ENGINEER BRIDGE, HEAVY CONSTRUCTION, PATHFINDERS, SPECIAL FORCES, AND THEATER DEFENSE BRIGADES
TACTICAL SUPPORT
AVIATION, AMMUNITION, CHEMICAL, CIVIL AFFAIRS, COMBAT EL
COMPOSITE SERVICE, ENGINEERS, FINANCE, JUDGE ADVOCATE
MEDICAL, MILITARY POLICE, PETROLEUM, PSYCHOLOGICAL OP
SIGNAL, AND TRANSPORTATION
GENERAL SUPPORT
TRAINING DIVISIONS, BRIGADES, HOSPITALS, DENTAL, INTELLIGENCE, MILITARY POLICE, SCHOOLS, RECEPTION STATIONS, GARRISONS, MANEUVER AREA AND
COMMANDS, TRANSPORTATION, SELECTIVE SERVICE, AND ARMY RES

other hand, kick in eight combat divisions to the force, and round out some Active Army divisions as well; the Guard's contribution of 37 percent of the division strength is significant.

Non-Division Combat Forces/ Special Theater Forces are two separate categories combined into the second bar from the top. Together, the two include most of the Army's combat troops which do not come under any division. Army Reserve units included in these categories include our separate infantry brigades, artillery units, Special Forces, infantry pathfinders and combat engineers.

The Army Reserve contributes about 11 percent of the Army's non-divisional combat forces, and about 26 percent of the special theater forces. The National Guard kicks in a hefty 51 percent of the non-divisional combat force and about 18 percent of the special theater force.

Tactical Support Increment is the third bar from the top, and represents that portion of the Army in which the USAR makes its largest contribution. A full one-third of the tactical support force comes from the USAR and includes most of our aviation, MP, maintenance, medical, ammo, Civil Affairs, transportation, engineer, psychological operations, intelligence, signal and petroleum units.

General Support Forces make up the bottom bar of the chart. This group includes Army Reserve Schools and training divisions, maneuver commands, research and development forces, some medical units, and Army garrison units. This category provides the Army with its mobilization base, the Army's basic foundation for building a larger force in time of emergency. Here are the new post headquarters staffs, the training center personnel, and many of the other organizations the Army will need to grow—in a hurry—to meet a threat. The USAR provides one-quarter of all the general support forces in the Army.

Like we said earlier, if you're in the Reserve, you're in the Army. Believe it.

Numbers

You've seen the bar chart on these pages. Each bar shows the breakout by Active, Guard and Reserve, in broad Army mission areas. But the Army Reserve also makes some major contributions to specific Army missions with each bar.

The USAR contributes the following portions of the Total Army:

- 100 percent of the training divisions and brigades
- 97 percent of the Civil Affairs units
- 68 percent of the petroleum handling and distribution personnel
- 67 percent of the Light Equipment Maintenance units
- 54 percent of the conventional ammo handling forces
- 47 percent of the medical units
- 35 percent of the supply and serving units
- 33 percent of the transportation truck units
- 33 percent of the combat support aviation companies
- 29 percent of the Special Forces Groups
- 13 percent of the Heavy Equipment Maintenance units

Joint Exercise

War in the Desert: Border Star 1981

The air space over Ft. Bliss, Texas shakes from the whop-whop of Army Chinook and Huey helicopters and boom of Air Force jets. On the ground, the windblown sand, dust and generator-driven smoke drift to reveal camouflage nets, foxholes and tents.

In fact, the earth-bound troops are hardly visible by day and totally obscured by night.

The intense mock free-play battle goes on despite the Chihuahua Desert's noonday heat, midnight chill and everpresent rattlesnakes and scorpions.

The war in the desert is called Border Star. It's late March.

The long, formal name is the Joint Readiness Exercise (JRX) Border Star '81. Without a doubt, it gave soldiers from the Army Reserve, Army National Guard and Active Army a taste of hard-hitting, realistic desert training.

Border Star is one of four annual joint exercises run by the United States Readiness Command to insure that U.S. forces are combat ready. This year, Border Star provided simulated warfare with an emphasis on suppression of enemy air defenses.

For many it was their first field experience.

For the Army Reserve, it was a reminder of the awesome task of making the bullets, blankets, showers and shells available in battle.

Border Star vets help tell the story in the following articles.

Lookouts in the desert.

Photos by NW Ayer Agency

Ground troops need support.

Border Star's Flying Jammers

Developed from story by Sgt. Wendell Roberson

Members of the 138th Aircraft Company from Orlando, Fla. jammed their way through Border Star '81. But these soldiers were not jamming to hit music from a radio or tape player.

In fact the jamming came from the CEFIRM LEADER system aboard the military Beechcrafts the unit flew over the Texas desert.

For stereo buffs, this is not a new sound system that you should rush out and buy. It doesn't play the latest hit single.

What it does is provide ground troops with sophisticated electronic warfare jamming assistance. The airborne equipment is special stuff, and the chance to exercise it in support of foot soldiers puts the unit in high gear.

"The training in Border Star was an excellent opportunity because we actually participated in a live environment," according to Maj. Scott Johnson, commander of the 138th. "When we train at home, we have to simulate stuff. At Border Star, we got to do all of the things that a unit can do."

138th Aircraft Co. crewman checks Beechcraft.

43rd COSCOM: Beans, Bullets, Reservists

Developed from a story by the 372nd PA Detachment

As the heart and lungs supply blood and fresh air to the body, the 43rd Corps Support Command (or COSCOM) faithfully pumped supplies to the forces at Border Star.

The 43rd was the soldier's lifeline.

And the Army Reserve was part of the lifeline. USAR troops from 18 states provided fuel, maintenance, engineering services, medical supply transport and disease control. The variety of things that had to go to the right people at the right time boggled the imagination.

Among the Reserve units involved were the 348th Transportation Company, Phoenix, Ariz; the 109th Medical Detachment, Centralia, Ill; the 1010th Supply and Service Company, Pittsburg, Kan; and the 159th Signal Group, Helena, Mont.

1010th soldiers transfer gas in the desert.

Photos by NW Ayer Agency

As the job of getting supplies to soldiers in battle gets harder, Reservists and Guardsmen and Active Army Troops must work as a team. There's no way around it. Exercises like Border Star show us how one army fits together.

HAPPENINGS

Sky Soldiers: The Centurions

Photos by Maj. Dick Crossland

Centurions jump at Ft. Detrick, Md.

"The colored smoke is burning . . . there they are . . . the Centurions are in the air . . . two jumpers in free fall are moving closer together . . . they are passing the baton . . . the baton is passed, and the Centurions are moving into max track . . . in a few seconds now they will reach a speed of more than 180 miles per hour . . ."

With these words, Sergeant First Class Lowell Koger describes the finale of a Centurion sky-diving performance. The mellow-throated announcer has brought the crowd to fever-pitched excitement as another Army Reserve airborne performance comes to a close.

Soldiers from the sky, ambassadors in jumpsuits—call them what you will. Since 1975, the 15 men and women of the 97th U.S. Army Reserve Command Centurions have been thrilling audiences throughout the East Coast with their aerial expertise.

These high-flying Reservists, ranging in grade from specialist four to brigadier general, have appeared at more than 250 festivals, parades, opening ceremonies, scout jamborees and events too diverse to mention. They are a favorite of recruiters, and the majority of their appearances are in support of Army recruiting.

Their shows have three acts. While Koger narrates, two Centurions jump from 4,000 feet achieving stable free fall. On the helicopter's second pass two divers exit from 6,000 feet to achieve maximum forward glide speed, sometimes exceeding 200 m.p.h. The last pass, weather permitting, is from 10,000 feet. Two or three Centurions link up for a mid-air baton pass. The baton is then typically presented to a local VIP or guest of honor in a well-orchestrated on-ground ceremony.

A typical day may find the Centurions performing for a morning open house at a military base. Repacking their chutes, they next head for a high school pre-football game show at a recruiter's request and then finish the day with a late afternoon jump to honor a local dignitary.

For this, if funds are available and if recruiting is involved, they may receive a man day—the equivalent of a day's pay. More often, they jump for points in an administrative status. (Flight crews are provided under regulations which permit airborne drops during Additional Flight Training Assemblies.)

These Centurions buy their own jump suits, high performance steerable parachutes and custom boots. The Army provides the jump platform—usually a UH1H Huey chopper—smoke, and ground communications equipment.

Centurions brag that on a good day they can land on an eight-foot square. Their safety record after more than two thousand individual public jumps testifies to their accuracy and skill.

In seven seasons, they have had only two lost-time injuries. Both were broken legs when jumpers were caught in windshears. In 1978 a diver was forced to abort into the Severn River in Annapolis, Md., when his main chute malfunctioned; and last summer team jumpmaster Bob Parker couldn't avoid a powerline when his control risers broke. In both cases, the Reservists were retrieved safe and sound by local rescue squads, which must be present for every demonstration.

Their expertise is achieved through hours of practice at no pay and often at personal expense. When an aircraft and a military jump zone are available, they rehearse their routines at Fort Meade, Md., or the U.S. Naval Academy Dairy Farm near Gambrills, Md. At other times, they pay their own way to jump at commercial sport drop zones.

Practices begin before winter gives way to spring. Monday, March 2, was dreary with a cold, northwest wind clearing a gray sky while snow showers lingered over the Maryland mountains to the west. Yet, the team's hard-core nucleus showed up at Fort Meade for an unpaid practice which resulted in two rehearsals of the seven-diver routine.

They were a diverse group at this first practice of 1981. Parker, a staff sergeant, is a senior at the University of Maryland and a former Army Reserve recruiter. Light weapons sergeant Dave Hill is a prior-service Army Ranger and also a student at Maryland. Dave Bedwell, a sergeant first class and a HALO jumpmaster, is a 30-year-old electrical inspector for Potomac Electric Power Company in nearby Washington, D.C.

Lawyer Tim Haake took the afternoon off from his busy practice. Mike Williams, a Regular Army sergeant first class assigned to the 97th ARCOM, was present to check out a new member, 1st Lt. Kathy Kielmeyer. An aerospace engineer, Kielmeyer would be given a chance that afternoon to be a "turbulence tester." (In Green Beret parlance, an officer who makes the first jump of the day to allow the jumpmaster to gauge the wind drift is a turbulence tester. Enlisted jumpers who perform the same role are called "wind dummies.")

As a full-time training management NCO, Williams is the team coordinator. With the help of SSgt

Centurion Staff Sgt. Bobby Parker entertains tot.

Pat Dean of the 97th's Office of Recruiting and Retention, Williams screens the literal flood of demonstration requests. Those opportunities which offer the best prospects for aiding recruiting or enhancing public appreciation of the Army Reserve are thoroughly staffed.

At the ARCOM level, the Public Affairs Office and the Office of Recruiting and Retention must strongly support a request before it can pass forward to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Intelligence who will determine if a helicopter and crew can be made available. Each staff section "chops" in turn until the ARCOM Senior Advisor, an Active Army colonel, gives the final OK.

Only then is the requestor given a tentative acceptance. A formal clearance must be obtained under provisions of Army regulations. From the 97th, the demonstration request moves forward to Headquarters, First U. S. Army and then onward until a Department of the Army OK is achieved. With written Army approval in hand, the Centurions publicly schedule their appearance.

Publicity has played a key role in the Centurion success. Over the years, the ARCOM's Public Affairs Office has prepared fact sheets, brochures and news releases. A wealth of color prints and black and white photographs are retained on file as well as biographies of team members. The PAO works with requestors to insure extensive publicity and credit for the USAR.

Repeat requestors are asked to provide copies of press clippings from past appearances. (A lack of clippings almost guarantees that a repeat request will be declined.) With demand far outstripping the team's ability to make acceptances, the Centurions are understandably very selective in their acceptances.

Because the Centurions are Reservists and their Army Reserve duties come before sky-diving, they can accept invitations only two weekends a month. Likewise, they cannot perform when too many members are on Annual Training.

Originally, the Centurions were exclusively members of the 11th Special Forces Group, headquartered at Fort Meade. However, in recent years, the Centurions have become less Green Beret as parachutists from other units tried out and made the team. The membership includes a scattering of active duty Reservists and Regular Army soldiers plus one retired Reservist.

The Centurions made their inaugural jump at a First U. S. Army command picnic. They were then simply an ad hoc group of sports parachutists who were also Army Reservists.

Their initial performance was a crowd-pleasing success, and an idea was born. The Bicentennial was around the corner, and the ARCOM was looking for a way to highlight Army Reserve participation during 1976.

Master Sergeant Carl A. Mayse, an advisor to the 11th Group, volunteered to lead the sky-divers. Along with Parker, Mayse drafted the team's safety rules and strict professional standards.

Among the requirements, which are still in effect today, is membership in the U. S. Parachute Association. Centurions must hold a Class C or D license from the USPA and must have at least 50 free-fall jumps before they can participate in a public demonstration.

The Centurions were a popular success from the start. Their 23 demonstrations in 1976 grew to 35 demonstrations in 1977 and 41 in 1978. The total exceeded 100 in 1979 until funding restraints curtailed 1980 action to "only" 42 jumps.

What began as an informal entertainment for a command picnic has become a major Army Reserve public relations asset. The Centurions and their derring-do have opened numerous doors for recruiters, and their appearances have excited local press interest in the Army Reserve.

The sky-diving ambassadors in jumpsuits have become a formal organization operating under AR 95-19. Their future is bright as once more we can hear the mellow-throated announcer say . . .

"Ladies and Gentlemen: In just a few minutes, the Centurions will begin today's sky-diving performance. Like all Army Reservists, the Centurions are part-time members of the military with civilian occupations ranging from student to restaurant manager to construction worker . . ."

A smoky descent.

Reserve Troops March for President

When the National leadership changed hands in January, the Army Reserve was a part of the ceremony.

One of the military units that marched in the parade marking the Inauguration of President Ronald Reagan was a company from the USAR's 80th Division (Training).

The unit, a composite group put together for the ceremony, was made up of volunteers. Marchers included members of 80th units from throughout the division's home state, Virginia.

Represented were Reservists from the 80th's 2nd Brigade, Training Command and 2174th U.S. Army Garrison, from Salem; the 4th Brigade from Virginia Beach; the division's Maneuver Training Command, 2079th USAR School, the Service and Support Battalion and Headquarters Company, all of Richmond; the 1st Battalion/320th Regiment, from Fairfax County; and the 300th Support Group, from Petersburg.

Captain Bob Dixon, a resident of Woodbridge in the Washington, D.C. suburbs, commanded the company.

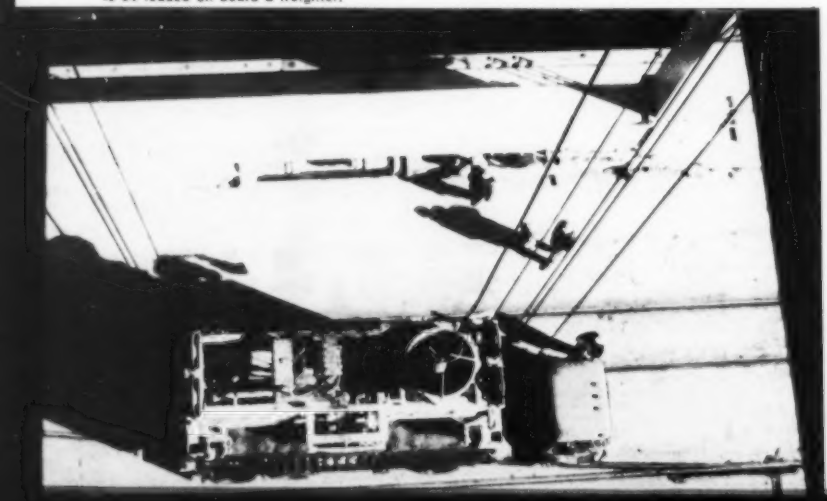
The USAR's 80th Division (Trng), containing troops from throughout the state of Virginia, marched in the January inaugural parade.

USAR Unit Loads for Rapid Deployment Force

Tension in the Persian Gulf means more than headlines to the men and women of the USAR's 1188th Military Ocean Terminal Unit from the Atlanta, Ga. suburbs

During its annual training at Sunny Point, N.C., recently, the unit became one of the first USAR elements to participate in implementing the Rapid Deployment Force defense strategy. In all, some 83 USAR units have Rapid Deployment Force missions.

Up she goes! A container of vital material is lifted from a truck chassis to be loaded on board a freighter.



During its training, the 1188th planned for, and loaded, a number of ships destined for the "Near Term Pre-positioned Ships" fleet, NTPS for short.

The ships will be on station in the Indian Ocean, carrying supplies, equipment, fuel and water. The ships could support a force of several fighter squadrons and a 12,000-man combat brigade.

The 1188th is the only unit of its kind in the Army Reserve. The Army's other military ocean terminal units are Active outfits.

While the main body of the 1188th toiled at Sunny Point, elements of the unit assisted in loading other NTPS ships in Wilmington, N.C. The Wilmington-based ships received support equipment intended for use by U.S. Marine forces.

The NTPS fleet was born of the necessity to supply U.S. forces in parts of the world where there are no permanent base facilities.

Tough Weekends for Ky MI Unit

The Army Reserve has its share of units with administrative (read paper-pushing) missions. Weekend training for these folks, essential as they are to keeping the caissons rolling along, sometimes doesn't seem like real soldiering.

Many USAR units really do hit the dusty trail when weekend drill time comes around; these gritty members of the USAR's soldiery are well depicted by the recent goings-on of the 389th Military Intelligence Detachment, of Louisville, Ky.

The 389th spends a weekend every other month in the field. A unit spokesman describes the activities as including "jumping out of helicopters, carrying 6-pound packs on field patrols and dining on C-rations."

Sounds tough, but apparently the 389th's members thrive on such rigors; the unit stands at 125 percent strength.

The typical outdoor weekend for the 389th begins with a crack-of-dawn assembly at the USAR Center. First comes the briefing, then a truck convoy off to nearby Ft. Knox.

The parachute jump into the training area is, unit members say, their favorite activity. The 389th's first sergeant affectionately refers to his troops as "chute hogs."

The 389th heads out for a five-mile run.

SSgt. Michael Dudukovich has 35 jumps to his credit.

Spec. 4 Brian Carlisle, unit medic, prepares for his jump on the first lift.

After a quick lunch from a C-ration can, the unit heads off on a five-mile patrol, toting full field gear and packs. The hike ends at a camp site where the Reservists establish a defense perimeter and erect tents.

Sunday morning begins with another five-miler, this time a **run** up and down Ft. Knox's arduous "Misery and Agony" hills. Basic trainees assigned to the post, it is said, look on with amazement as the Reservists actually seem to enjoy tackling the run.

The remainder of Sunday's training is usually spent rappelling off a 70-foot tower at another training site at Knox.

The 389th is a subordinate of the 83rd ARCOM, headquartered in Columbus, Ohio.

The photos and research for this article are the work of Sergeant James Hicks, III, of the 367th Public Affairs Detachment.

2nd Lt. Robert Hill rappels from a 70-foot tower at Ft. Knox.

Photos by Maj. Dick Crossland

11th Special Forces unloads C-141 at Rosy Rhodes Naval Air Station in Puerto Rico (top); Reserve Green Beret paddles past Isla Pineros Island near Puerto Rico (bottom left).

USAR Special Forces in Action

We've edited Staff Sgt. Gary Kieffer's article here. It appeared in the April 1981 issue of SOLDIERS Magazine, and it's a peach. Our thanks to Staff Sgt. Kieffer and SOLDIERS.

First Lieutenant Kim Petersen nestles the Soviet AKM-S closer to his side as he leads his detachment through the undergrowth. In a few hours Petersen will accompany his men on a night training exercise to capture an enemy patrol leader. Petersen has been in Puerto Rico since early Friday morning, less than 48 hours. In another 48 hours, he'll be back in Washington, D. C. after a less-than-typical weekend.

Petersen is a Reservist in Co. A., 2d Battalion, 11th Special Forces Group (Airborne). Recently his unit deployed to Puerto Rico from its headquarters in Richmond, Va., as part of their monthly drill.

Upon his return, Petersen will put away his camouflage fatigues and replace them with a three-piece suit. His work as a staffer on the U. S. Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs is not as hectic as his weekend jaunt south.

Other members of Petersen's detachment are spread out across the metropolitan D. C. area. Civil servants, college students, employees of the State

Photos by Maj. Dick Crossland

Old Glory flutters from PB3 patrol boat used in exercise (top left); Special Forces troops practice with rubber raft (top right); Special Forces frogman gets wet (center right); 1stLt. Kim Peterson keeps nose greased to prevent sunburn (bottom right); Navy PB3 stands by to extract an ODA from Isla Pineros (bottom left).

Department, a gun dealer, private businessmen, all return to their civilian jobs.

This is what the U. S. Army Reserve is all about, citizen-soldiers devoting their weekends and vacations to developing their skills as soldiers.

In Puerto Rico, five Operational Detachments (ODA) of the 11th SFG trained at the Roosevelt Roads Naval Air Station and on the Isla Pineros, just off the coast of Puerto Rico. The training included amphibious operations, reconnaissance, scuba diving, the hazards of Caribbean marine life and opposing forces weaponry.

The scenario for the training exercise centered on the activities of a terrorist guerrilla group located on a small island in the Caribbean. "Intelligence reports" indicated that the guerrillas were preparing for a long-range patrol to conduct terrorist acts on the mainland.

ODA 211 was assigned the task of snatching the guerrilla leader from the Isla Pineros and bringing him back for interrogation.

The plan called for ODA 211 to be divided into three teams: a beach security team, a snatch security team and the actual snatch team.

The mission was performed at night.

Once they found the enemy, they set up their

Diver swims alongside rubber raft—scuba is a unique Special Forces skill (left); Bright Puerto Rican sun silhouettes Air Force loadmaster as Reserve soldiers prepare to unload (below center); Special Forces Reservist takes up guerilla observation post (bottom).

ODA 211 poses for propaganda pix—note the foreign weapons (top right); Reservists load C-141 for return home (top far right); camouflaged troops get first rest in 72 hours (center right); Soldier enjoys another world (center far right); Local guides point the way as Reservists prepare to go ashore (bottom right).

Photos by Maj. Dick Crossland

rallying points. "We didn't fire any shots during the entire operation," Petersen says, "We snatched their leader in such a way as not to alarm the other guerrillas. They were either asleep or milling around the area. They probably thought he'd just gone off for a walk."

While ODA 211 snatched the guerrilla leader, the other detachment struck enemy strongholds all along the island.

The 11th SFG doesn't spend all of its monthly drills on exotic exercises though. "We train from Friday evening, through Saturday and Sunday. But, our commander has long favored intensive training. We've trained all over the country, plus we've gone to England and Scotland."

"Typically we might go on an exotic trip every three or four months. But it's not just to go someplace. We have to go to these various areas to train. Only at such places can we find just what is necessary to really create the atmosphere for proper training."

"For example, three months ago, we went to Key West, Fla. There we went over our amphibious reconnaissance techniques. We need to constantly get in the water and practice what we've learned. This type of training is very easy to forget."

Specialized training is required to become a member of a Special Forces detachment, either active duty or Reserve. Besides basic training and Advanced Infantry school, there's the Basic Airborne School followed by the Special Forces Qualification Course.

Long hours of training, time away from home, weekends and vacations spent in less-than-ideal places—Special Forces Reservists do get to spend some of their time in exotic locations. But, it's not all fun in the sun.

Photos by Maj. Dick Crossland

Reserve Tackles Med Professional Shortage

The nation can't mobilize with fighters alone. It needs healers, too. Physicians.

Thanks to the dedication of a select group of Reservists and a recently established health professional recruiting program, more doctors are joining the USAR. The good word comes from the Office of The Surgeon General.

Lieutenant Colonel William Vance, The Surgeon General's chief of Reserve recruiting, is optimistic that continued recruiting successes will ease critical shortages in the ranks of Army Reserve physicians.

The Effort

Vance has established five recruiting regions across the United States. More than 30 full-time Reservists, designated as counselors, are contacting physicians and other health professionals and explaining the benefits of serving in the Army Reserve. Each region is directed by an experienced Active Component recruiter.

Since the program went into full swing, the number of physicians on paid drill status has increased. Over 170 physicians have joined the USAR this fiscal year, and many have active duty experience.

Major Mary Fry, operations officer for the Reserve recruiting effort, cautions that the success in recruiting Reserve physicians is tempered by the fact that many doctors are leaving USAR units. However, she emphasizes that a trend of consistent monthly doctor losses in the Medical Corps has been reversed.

Besides recruiting physicians, the counselors also persuade scores of other health professionals to join the Reserve Dental, Medical Service, Medical Specialist and Veterinary Corps. The Dental Corps is now close to 100 percent of its required paid drill strength while the Medical Service Corps is about 20 percent over its required strength.

Although there is still a severe personnel shortage in the Medical Corps (only about 28 percent of its required strength is filled), Vance and Fry believe a corner has been turned and that increased recruiting efforts will result in continuing gradual improvement in the numbers.

"Before we began this program, there had been no organized Army Medical Department effort for attracting physicians and other medical professionals into the Reserve," notes Vance. "We are strongly emphasizing this program because if and when the balloon goes up, the majority of medical assets and people would be expected to come from the Reserve Component."

The Counselors

Vance gives much of the credit for Medical Corps strength increases to the hard-charging of the full-time Reservists his office selected as counselors to spearhead recruiting efforts across the country.

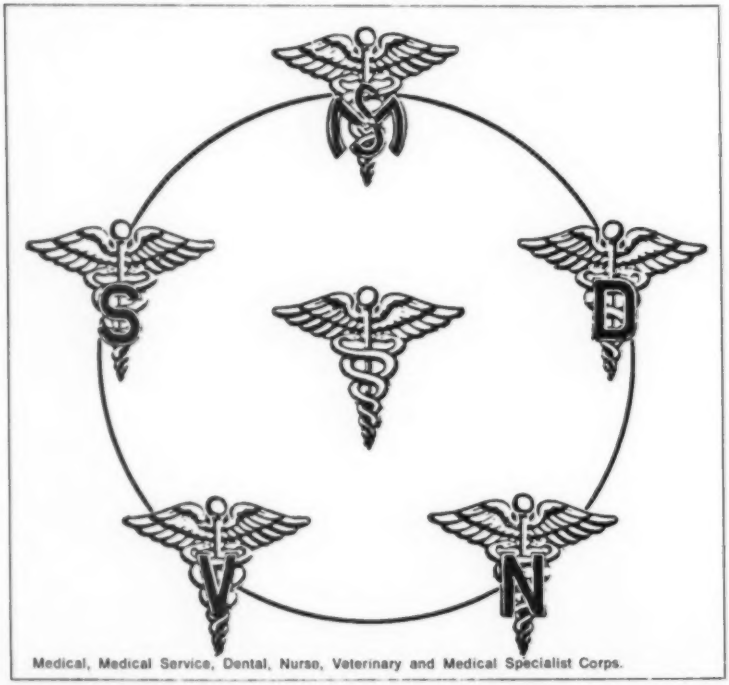
"We chose our counselors very carefully because we want to have people who are professional and who can appeal to doctors on a professional level," he says. "Most of those we selected for the job had civilian occupations in the professions; they're educators, social scientists and the like."

He explains that counselors maintain a high visibility in their geographical areas of responsibility and contact prospective recruits primarily through personal referrals. Considerable work gets done through direct mail appeals to individual doctors and to regional chapters of medical professional societies.

The Benefits

What is it that counselors are selling that appeals to doctors? According to Vance, plain patriotism is part of it. Another attractive point to doctors is the comprehensive officer personnel management carried out by the Reserve Component Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC) that is dramatically increasing opportunities for paid continuing medical education and short duty tours.

"Many of the doctors who respond positively and decide to serve in the Reserve are in their late thirties and early forties. Most have two



Medical, Medical Service, Dental, Nurse, Veterinary and Medical Specialist Corps.

or three years of active duty experience, and they're often looking to change some of their career patterns. They're anxious to meet physicians in other medical specialties and colleagues from other parts of the country during their Reserve tours," says Vance.

Most of the reasons doctors give for joining Reserve units (and the Individual Ready Reserve) are the reasons doctors give for staying in the Army Reserve.

For example, Army Reserve physicians now take part in or simply attend medical seminars and meetings, a privilege previously allowed only Active Component physicians. Reserve doctors can even substitute these seminars for Annual Training with their units.

To make the USAR more attractive to physicians whose professional commitments make heavy demands on their time, policy allows doctors to be excused for 25 percent of their unit drills by their immediate commander and 25 percent more of their drills by the next higher commander.

One policy that helps retain doctors in the USAR permits physicians to accept mandatory promotions and remain in their units even though higher grade positions don't exist.

Reserve retirement proves a key attraction. Counselors find it to be a strong selling point.

The Surgeon General's Office looks for even more improvement in the Reserve physician picture in the mid-1980's. That's when increased numbers of doctors and health professionals are expected to be in the civilian marketplace. Right now, top-notch recruiting and tangible retention policies and benefits are making good news for the Army Reserve.

You Can Help!

Trust us not to forget a recruiting plug. Is your physician in the USAR? He can call toll-free to St. Louis (1-800-325-1862) or collect to the Pentagon (0-202-693-1862) and find out the number and name of his local counselor.

Enlisted medical specialists carry heavy burden.

The Critical Medical Enlisted Gap

Are the healers just the doctors, the officers? Of course not. The Army Reserve's medical establishment can't operate without trained and skilled enlisted men and women.

Added emphasis on recruiting and retraining junior grade enlisted people has increased the paid drill strength in medical specialties to approximately 73 percent of what's required.

But there's a catch. The Department of Defense estimates that one third of the enlisted soldiers assigned in medical fields are not qualified in their medical military occupational specialties (MOS). The shortage of MOS-qualified Reservists in patient care, dental, health and medical support services is considered a very critical problem. The reason is that, in the event of mobilization, Reserve medical personnel would supply approximately 60 percent of the Army Medical Department's deployable force.

Reservists in many medical specialties would find themselves responsible for saving lives and caring for the injured. Failure to be prepared for these responsibilities could produce disaster.

To help Reservists become MOS-qualified, the Academy of Health Sciences at Ft. Sam Houston has produced "exportable" packages of course materials which can be readily used to train people in their Reserve units or local USAR schools. The idea is to get training down to the unit or local level so that Reservists don't have to worry about arranging to leave their civilian jobs and families to go get the training.

So far, these packages have been developed for the following specialties: Medical Specialist, Dental Lab Technician, Dental Specialist, Veterinary Specialist and Environmental Health Specialist.

The Academy provides programs of instruction, lesson plans and examinations to the unit or school maintaining responsibility for instructors, facilities and training aids. Authority to certify individuals as MOS-qualified and to award an MOS rests with the Academy.

Many courses require a combination of resident and non-resident instruction. For example, those units having approval to offer instruction in Phase I of the 91B (Medical Specialist) Course are responsible for providing more than 100 hours of training. This is in addition to two weeks of resident instruction and testing at the Academy. The MOS involved determines if and how much non-resident instruction is offered at the unit level or whether training can be handled through correspondence.

It's hoped that the innovative training programs developed at Reserve units and greater use of the exportable packages from the Academy will reduce the shortage of MOS-qualified soldiers in medical specialties and improve the combat readiness of medical units.

Artwork by Billy Joe Deacon, Pentagram News

Yorktown 1781 — Total Army in Victory

As preparation gets underway for the last major celebration of the American Bicentennial—the victory over the British at Yorktown—today's Reservists, Guardsmen, and Active Army soldiers can look back with pride.

Besides being the decisive battle of the Revolutionary War, Yorktown showed the world how a unified force—full-time Continentals and part-time militia—worked together to defeat the powerful English Army.

Background for Battle

America's war for independence dragged to a seventh year. Time's toll on the Continental Army was unmistakable. Troops left after short stints, thinning the ranks. France couldn't guarantee endless assistance. General George Washington feared that the American effort would fizzle unless something dramatic happened.

The boost came in the summer of 1781. The Compte de Rochambeau, commander of French forces in the colonies, brought Washington great news: a French fleet was on its way to Chesapeake Bay. With luck, the British could be cut off from the coast by the French navy. American troops could trap and defeat the enemy on the Virginia coast.

England's Lord Cornwallis, aware of the strategic value of the Carolinas and Virginia, tried to crush the American forces there. He bumped into Washington's advance man, the young, plump and plucky Marquis de Lafayette.

Lafayette's force was small compared to Cornwallis' army. His men lacked the punch to confront the English directly. As a result Lafayette was forced to skirmish.

Cornwallis pushed Lafayette up the James River in Virginia and out of Richmond (where Governor Thomas Jefferson barely escaped capture).

Then the unexpected happened. Cornwallis stopped his westward push. His boss, General Clinton, ordered the British to fall back and build a base on the coast. The idea was to use the base as a headquarters for raiding operations. Cornwallis chose the small tobacco port of

Yorktown on the south bank of the York River.

The Cost of Skirmishing

Yorktown was more than a new base. It was also a haven from which the British could be evacuated: the enemy suspected a trap.

Although Cornwallis never fought American troops head-on during his march inland, the British were badly nickled and dimed by the tactics of 3,000 militia under Nathaniel Greene, Lafayette's superior.

Greene augmented a small, fast moving force of Continentals with a larger force of militia. The militia acted almost as artillery, forcing the enemy to deploy prematurely and cutting off his lines of supply and communication.

That's just what the militia did best. Instead of engaging the enemy toe-to-toe for lengthy periods, it made the kind of vital mischief that stole British food, horses, and spirit. The psychological price paid by the enemy was immeasurable.

In an earlier battle, at Camden, South Carolina, the militia commanded by Horatio Gates took a bad licking precisely because it was employed in the same manner as the regulars. The militia was formed and trained, essentially, to protect local communities in emergency cases. Fighting on the line for long stretches proved inappropriate and catastrophic. As Cornwallis took haven on the coast, his force was badly mauled. The credit goes to Greene and the wily militia.

The Siege

Lafayette, bolstered by reinforcements from Pennsylvania under General "Mad" Anthony Wayne, followed Corwallis south and east. He settled a few miles from Yorktown, and sat things out.

By September, the French Fleet under De Grasse arrived and blocked the Chesapeake. The French repelled a British naval attack and brought fresh troops, making the allied force 8,500 strong. Washington was on his way.

At least 17,500 gathered by the end of the month. Cornwallis and his force of 7,500 waited behind earthworks surrounding Yorktown, and the allies built their own siege gear. Militia, Continentals and French cut branches and small trees, making rolls and wicker baskets which were filled with dirt and used to beef up fortifications.

On the 9th of October the huge force under Washington opened fire with cannon and immense mortars. The shelling drove the English into caves and killed thousands of horses. Where the enemy dug in, the Americans dug in near by and attacked. Firing continued. It was relentless.

Many militiamen were veterans of Valley Forge, and had trained with Baron Von Steuben. There was common battle experience. Several militia officers found themselves serving with Continental units from which they had been discharged. The siege molded Continentals and militia into a single, vicious machine. It was one Army.

And I'll Blow Your House Down

Virginia's militia was led at Yorktown by Virginia's governor, General Thomas Nelson Jr. He was a chubby character who liberally used his emergency powers to promote the American cause and supply his troops.

Nelson's eagerness to defeat the British was displayed in an unusual bit of cooperation between the militia (Nelson) and the Continentals. Cornwallis and his staff took refuge in a grotto beneath the garden that was part of Nelson's Yorktown estate. Thomas Machin's (Continental) Second Artillery made Nelson's house a target on the 10th, and the General was invited to watch. The gunners were naturally hesitant to fire when the owner's identity was revealed. But Nelson challenged them. "Cornwallis may be there. Have them fire there. It's my house. I'll give five guineas to the first man to hit it." The place was riddled.

By the 16th, Corwallis' situation was hopeless. Across the river was Gloucester. The English considered escape. However, American militia led by General George Weedon had surrounded the British fortification at Gloucester some time before, shattered an enemy cavalry charge, and effectively cut the line of retreat to the north shore. Violent rain on the 16th spoiled an escape attempt, and British fate was sealed.

On the 17th, Cornwallis surveyed his battered position. None of his large guns remained in action, and hundreds of men lay ill with fever. Yorktown had been blown to bits.

He sent his first surrender message. The shelling stopped.

Washington's terms let the enemy keep their personal property but become prisoners of war. Cornwallis and a few officers were allowed to depart in one small ship. On the 19th, the enemy marched before the Americans and the French, and the British band played *The World Turned Upside Down.*

The next day, Washington sent his victory dispatch to Philadelphia. Here's part of the message. You just don't see English written like this any more:

"The unremitting Ardour which actuated every Officer and Soldier in the Combined Army in this Occassion, has principally led to this Important Event, at an earlier time that my most sanguine Hope had induced me to expect."

Some of today's Army units trace their roots to Yorktown. Among them are: the 175th Infantry, Maryland National Guard; the 198th Signal, Delaware National Guard; the 116th Infantry, Virginia National Guard; and the 1st Battalion, 5th Field Artillery, now at Ft. Riley.

All of us share the history, the spirit of victory that Yorktown provides.

* * *

Special thanks go to Dr. Bob Wright of the Center for Military History in Washington and to Maj. Jim Bartholomees at West Point for their knowledge and counsel. The Army will celebrate the Yorktown battle 16-19 October this year, in support of the Department of the Interior.

1981 Virginia/Yorktown Bicentennial Calendar of Events

- *Commemoration of Cornwallis' Departure from Portsmouth.* On August 22, authentically dressed troops will celebrate the general's trip to and ill-fated stay at Yorktown.
- *Battle Off the Virginia Capes Commemoration.* On September 5, an international naval review will celebrate the French Fleet's blockade of Chesapeake Bay.
- *Washington-Rochambeau March from Rhode Island to Yorktown.* On October 9, 1,100 costumed troops will retrace the route over which the two generals marched their combined armies to Yorktown. The march will go through eight states.
- *Centennial Commemoration of the Railroad on the Virginia Peninsula.* For the Centennial Celebration of the Yorktown Battle, the C & O Railroad built a line to Yorktown to serve the public attending the activities. On October 16, an old steamer and a modern diesel will face nose-to-nose to celebrate a century of rail service.
- *Celebration of Victory, October 16-19.* The works. More than 4,000 members of Recreated Revolutionary War units will stage encampment and siege demonstrations. 18th century siege tactics and modern warfare techniques will be contrasted. The President and leaders from France, Germany, Great Britain and other countries are expected to attend and speak on the last day.

HOW TO GET RETIREMENT CHECKS 5 YEARS BEFORE YOU RETIRE.

How much will you be earning from your regular job when you're 60? 61? 62? 63? 64?

How would you like to supplement that income with an Army Reserve retirement income that starts when you're 60 and continues to increase? And without moonlighting!

And how about the other benefits of Army Reserve retirement? Did you realize they're equal to Active component retirement benefits? For instance, you'll get full medical, PX and commissary privileges for you and your dependents.

Continue to serve part-time in the Army Reserve, and you've got it all.

You've also got that extra income you get for one weekend a month and two weeks of annual training. Could you do without those extra dollars in these days of inflation? And the low-cost life insurance, PX privileges and other benefits?

We hope not. Because we need you in the Army Reserve. And when you're 60, maybe you'll still need us. And our retirement checks. Stay with us.

Artwork by Hal McCoy

Training Injuries: Avoiding JAWS III

Just what do you do if fate fingers you for the menu, and you're in uniform? Not understanding the Army's health care policies (AR 40-2 and AR 135-200) has already cost some Reservists thousands of dollars and as many hours of anxiety.

Take the case of the Reservist who recently fell off a truck and injured his knee during drill. Accepting the word of his supervisor and his company commander that the government would pay his medical bills, the Reservist consulted a civilian orthopedic specialist and received a bill for $2,000.

Getting the Authorization

Unfortunately, the Reservist had to pay for every bit of it. Why? He never received authorization from the nearest military medical facility to get non-emergency care from civilians, that's why. Neither he nor his supervisor nor his company commander understood the provisions of the regulations. The result was an expensive and unnecessary lesson.

How can this be prevented? If you are injured in the line of duty during drills or Annual Training, inform your unit and seek care at a military facility as quickly as possible. The same holds true if you're in the Individual Ready Reserve, on Active Duty for Training or MOBDES Annual Training. Let your Active unit know what's happened and seek military medical help.

DA Form 2173

The next step is to get DA Form 2173 (Statement of Medical Examination and Pay Status) filled out by your commander and by the attending physicians or hospital registrar. Failure to do this could tie up future efforts to secure reimbursement or medical attention. Make sure to get written permission before getting civilian care.

What pay and allowances do you get if you suffer injury? AR 135-200 spells it out. Entitlements vary depending on your duty status at the time misfortune strikes.

CONSUMERWATCH

Homebuying — Chills and Thrills in a Seller's Market

Remember when you could buy a new home for $27,000? According to figures compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census, $27,000 was the approximate nationwide average asking price for a new home in 1970.

Today, the Bureau of the Census reports that the average cost has almost tripled since then. By 1980 most Americans were looking at new homes which cost more than $70,000.

Continuing sharp increases in the prices of new and older homes and in mortgage interest rates have forced many prospective buyers out of the market. However, those willing to suffer the initial economical squeeze often find that buying a home is an extremely sound investment.

Owning a home can be a hedge against inflation because the value of the property frequently rises faster than the cost of living during inflationary periods. Homeownership also offers substantial income tax advantages since mortgage interest and real estate taxes are deductible from income for tax purposes. In the early life of a mortgage, when the bulk of the payment consists of interest paid to the lender, these deductions can recoup as much as one-third of the mortgage payment for the average homeowner.

Deciding to Buy

Before buying, it is important to decide whether you will be likely to move from your newly acquired home within two or three years. During such a short span of ownership, you will gain very little equity and may suffer an economic loss in selling your property.

You also must decide how much you can afford to pay for a house. Department of Housing and Urban Development officials estimate that home buyers may get themselves into serious financial trouble if they allot more than 35 percent of their income for monthly housing expenses (payment on the mortgage loan plus average cost of heat, utilities, repair and maintenance).

To find out what kinds of homes are available in your area and how much they cost, you should check the classified section of your newspaper and visit several real estate brokers to find out what they have to offer in your price range.

Regardless of how cooperative and gracious real estate agents are, keep in mind that it is their job to negotiate for the highest price you will pay and the lowest price the seller will accept.

When evaluating a house, it is important to look over the entire house, inside and out, and to ask about warranties on various systems or appliances. If you have any doubts about any part of the house, it is a sound investment to pay for a professional inspection. Such inspections usually cost between $100 and $200 but the information obtained may save you from making a questionable purchase and from spending thousands of dollars for household repairs.

To arrange for a professional inspection, check the Yellow Pages of your Phone Directory under INSPECTION BUREAUS and look for HOME INSPECTION SERVICES or ask a reliable real estate broker for the names of those who perform these services.

Many buyers, who apply for Federal Housing Administration (FHA)-insured or Veterans Administration (VA)-guaranteed mortgage loans mistakenly believe that real estate appraisals made by FHA or VA are inspections which are intended to uncover hidden deficiencies in their prospective homes. The purpose of the FHA and VA appraisals is purely to estimate the market value of the homes.

Purchase Agreements

Once you have selected a home and agreed on a price, you will probably be asked to sign a sales contract or purchase agreement. Before signing any purchase agreement, it's a good idea to pay for the services of a real estate attorney who can explain all the legal terms of the agreement and help protect your interests. The agreement should specify the purchase price, the amount of cash downpayment, method of financing, delivery date of property, your right to inspect the property before closing the sale and it should guarantee delivery of a clear title.

As part of most purchase agreements, the buyer is required to put up a deposit, sometimes called "earnest money," as evidence of good faith. The purchase agreement should state that the "earnest money" will be refunded if the seller doesn't show satisfactory evidence of a clear title to the property, if you cannot get your loan, or if the seller does not comply with the agreement terms.

Homebuying has become an increasingly expensive investment.

Photo by David Valdez, HUD

Financing the House

The best sources for mortgage loans are savings banks, savings and loan associations and mortgage companies. Mortgage payments are expensive so it pays to shop around for the lowest interest rates and other favorable terms.

The amount of your downpayment may determine the interest rate you have to pay. If you make a larger downpayment, the lender may charge you a lower interest rate; with a smaller downpayment, you will most likely be charged a higher interest rate. Because the amount borrowed is large and repayment extends over several years, a slight variation in interest rate, even a variation as small as one-half of one percent, can make an enormous difference in the total amount you pay.

A recent federal ruling allowing savings and loan associations to write adjustable-rate mortgages has made "mortgage-shopping" even more confusing for homebuyers. An adjustable-rate mortgage means lenders can adjust borrowers' interest payments up or down in accordance with market trends in general interest rates.

Several mortgage loan plans are available including conventional loans, VA-guaranteed loans and FHA-insured loans.

Conventional loans are negotiated strictly between you and your bank or other private lender. Your home and credit is offered as security for the loan and no other backing such as government insurance or guarantee is required.

According to National Association of Realtor statistics, the current average downpayment on conventional loans is approximately 26 percent of the total cost of the house.

When money is scarce or tight, lenders may charge a discount or points to originate a loan. A point is a one-time charge equal to one percent of the total loan. For example, a lender may require a loan with a 12 percent interest rate and an additional charge of three points to the buyer to originate the loan.

If you do not want to make a large downpayment, the lender will almost certainly ask you to apply for mortgage insurance which will reduce his risk in granting the loan and allow him to provide you with more liberal mortgage terms.

Although more liberal mortgage terms may be precisely what some borrowers need, it is important to remember that smaller downpayments and longer terms for repayment will increase the overall cost of your loan.

Artwork by Hal McCoy

Types of Insured Loans

Some mortgage insurance sources are private mortgage insurance companies, the FHA and the Farmers Home Administration (in rural areas and some suburbs). If you are a veteran, you will also want to consider the VA mortgage guarantee program.

Veterans as well as many Reservists can qualify for special FHA-insured loans requiring much lower than average downpayments. For Reservists to be eligible, they must have performed at least 90 days continuous active duty for training (for example, basic and advanced individual training) and to apply they should obtain a "Request for Certificate of Veterans Status" VA (Form 26-8261) from their local VA office.

Younger borrowers and others who are certain that their salaries will steadily rise every year may be able to take advantage of FHA-insured Section 245 loans (so-called graduated payment mortgages) which permit lower monthly payments during the first few years of the mortgage and then higher payments later on.

Besides more liberal terms for their loans, borrowers opting for FHA-insured or VA-guaranteed loans will also obtain an advantage because interest rates on these loans are set by the Federal government and are usually lower than prevailing market rates.

In addition, strict limitations are placed on the amount of discount points a borrower can pay a lender to originate an FHA-insured or VA-guaranteed loan. However, these limitations on point payments sometimes hamper the home-buyer because lenders will require the seller to pay the points instead and the seller may be reluctant to close the sale with the buyer.

Closing Costs

A typical closing is a meeting between the buyer, seller, representative or agents for the lender, and the real estate broker to transfer ownership of the property to the buyer.

Costs involved in the closing procedure can amount to several hundred dollars in addition to your mortgage downpayment. You should check with your lender early in the homebuying process for an estimate of what the costs will be so there will be no unpleasant surprises later on.

Some costs usually included in closing are: legal fees for title searches, loan origination fees or points, appraisal and inspection fees, mortgage insurance costs, loan application fees and payment in advance for such items as hazard insurance on your property and property taxes (which will be held in escrow accounts by your lender).

Need More Information?

For more advice about the ins and outs of homebuying, consult the following publications of the Department of Housing and Urban Development: *Wise Homebuying* (Pub. No. HUD-267-H (8)); *Buying a House? Don't Forget Those Settlement Costs* (Pub. No. HUD-342-H (8)); and *Should You Rent or Buy a Home?* (Pub. No. HUD-328-F (3))

Also available is the *Home buyer's Information Package* from tthe Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for a price of $4.95. (Stock No. 023-000-00508-5).

World War I doughboys asked: "Will my mask protect me?"

Chemical Warfare: Monster on the Loose

by Maj. Dick Crossland

There is a subconscious horror which lurks in the backrooms and forgotten closets of the collective American memory. If you doubt this, think of how your grandparents talked of the Great War and how Uncle Phil or Cousin Charlie had been gassed.

Gassed?

Gassed!

Yes, that hissing, unseen weapon of noxious death first flowed forth from the German Lines at Ypres, Belgium on April 22, 1915. We had entered an era of large-scale chemical warfare. The day before, the British had labeled the very thought of war by means of lethal industrial chemicals to be a joke. By sunset on that lovely spring day with its gentle easterly winds, the idea of invisible death floating on the air had become a grim reality.

Those early military chemicals were crude adaptions of common industrial products. Yet, they had a telling effect upon unprepared, unprotected, untrained troops. The Chlorine and Phosgene choked, the oily mustard gas left ugly swelling blisters on the skin. Mustard would penetrate the soldier's clothing and wreak its painful disfigurement on the most private of places, putting Gerry and Tommy alike out of action for weeks.

Those who survived the chemical battles of World War I brought home unwanted souvenirs of the latest fashion of modern warfare.

The long-lasting lung lesion of Phosgene gas became easily infected. Non-lethal doses of this gas later made the veteran an easy victim of Bronchitis and pneumonia. Even the most minor exposure to mustard, which may have meant only a discomforting burning of the eyes in battle, dealt delayed destruction. Decades later, middle-aged doughboys were going blind from that mustard experience.

International Bans Don't Work

You might think that there has been a lesson learned from the

1.3 million chemical casualties of that protracted war. And there has been. A contemporary of the worldwide peace efforts which gave birth to the League of Nations, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 banned the first use of chemical and biological weapons on protocol members.

Nearly 100 nations, including the Soviet Union in 1928 and the United States in 1975, have endorsed the protocol. But, the superpowers as well as most parties to the Protocol have filed reservations including the right to use chemical weapons against non-parties, against violators of the Protocol and against allies of violators. In November 1969, at a time when American Chemical Warfare (CW) programs were receiving strong domestic criticism, President Nixon issued a statement reaffirming a "renunciation of the first use of lethal chemical weapons" and extending this ban to incapacitating chemicals as well. Although the manufacture of chemical agents was subsequently halted, the President took no action to dispose of the U.S. stockpile of military chemicals, a stockpile which is said to include 37,000 tons of mustard and nerve gases. The stockpile has also been reported to include about three million artillery rounds loaded with GB and VX nerve agents.

The U. S. signed the 1925 Protocol in 1975, and since 1976 has been negotiating a treaty with the Soviet Union to stop the development and production of chemical weapons. The negotiations have slowed with the recent cooling of U. S.-Soviet relations.

The Soviet Threat

Historically, the Soviet Union has emphasized its right and ability to retaliate in kind against violations of the 1925 Protocol. Chemicals are estimated to have caused 56,000 Russian deaths in World War I giving that country a great appreciation for the effectiveness of chemical weapons.

Post World War II Soviet military literature has emphasized that chemical weapons are weapons of mass destruction on a par with tactical nuclear weapons. Soviet writers have predicted the widespread use of chemical weapons, and the USSR has reaffirmed this philosophy by preparing its forces to fight on chemically contaminated battlefields.

Estimates of Soviet offensive CW capabilities vary greatly, but the threat of such weapons has been sufficient to stimulate a noteable increase in U. S. chemical warfare procurement. One Defense-released study claims that up to one-third of all Soviet munitions are loaded with chemical agents.

Warsaw Pact's Nasty Stuff

These agents are said to include nonlethal irritants, lethal lung irritants such as phosgene, lethal blood gases such as hydrogen cyanide, blister agents like mustard plus the extremely lethal nerve gases tabun (GA), sarin (GB) and soman (GS)—according to reports.

According to the late General George S. Brown, quoted when he was Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, "Warsaw Pact doctrine and plans envision the employment of these weapons in conjunction with either conventional or nuclear weapons. A variety of delivery systems and chemical agents for use against any tactical target in the battle area is available to front commanders."

In the words of former Under Secretary of Defense William J. Perry, "the Soviets . . . lead the U. S. and (the) NATO allies in deployed chemical weapon systems. Their CW munitions stockpiles and delivery systems appear to be sufficient for sustained operations on a large scale, and their forces are better prepared to conduct chemical warfare than any other nation."

The U.S. Response

Consistent with the perceived Soviet chemical threat, the U. S. basic strategy and long-standing policy has been to deter the use of chemical weapons. This deterrence relies upon a creditable ability to defend against chemical weapons while retaining the option to retaliate in kind should deterrence fail.

There are those who believe

A primitive mask often meant a grim death.

Soviet missiles in field. USSR can bring gas warfare to its enemies on a large scale.

that the present U. S. chemical warfare posture falls short of being able to implement the deterrence policy.

As recently as 1977, Gen. Brown described the American protective posture as "inadequate" and urged the improvement of our retaliatory capability to decrease the likelihood of chemical use by a potential aggressor. He went on to say that should the United States be attacked on a significant scale with chemicals, it could force initiation of a nuclear response in order to prevent total defeat or a military disaster.

Later in the Carter administration, Secretary Perry would state that by FY 1982 (October 1, 1981) that the U. S. would have a substantially improved capability to withstand limited CW attack, but probably would not be able to defend against sustained CW operations on a scale within the Soviet capability.

Since the time of the Perry and Brown statements, the U. S. has improved its CW posture. The development of protective equipment and medical research to improve antidotes for chemical agents have been given increased priority. Interim antidotes have been fielded with additional supplies under recent procurement contract.

The force structure of the active and reserve components has been modified to increase the number of chemical defense units, and money has been requested to buy chemical protective garments for the Army Reserve. Unofficial sources predict that purely defensive chemical equipment and associated research and development will carry a $1.7 billion DOD price tag over the next five years.

This sum is justified by the fact that the likely addition of chemical weapons to a battlefield greatly complicates every facet of military operations from operating equipment, to feeding the troops, to evacuating and treating the wounded. There has been a historical lack of basic research into the biological effects of chemical munitions, and medical researchers are predicting a long and difficult road ahead in this area.

Binary Boon

In what **The Defense Monitor** describes as a "small but significant step, the U.S. is moving toward producing a new family of offensive chemical weapons for the first time since 1969." This is the binary chemical munitions family, and many experts believe that a binary production capability is essential to maintaining a realistic retaliatory option as part of our CW deterrence policy.

A binary munition, such as a 155mm artillery shell, works on the principle that two relatively harmless chemicals can be combined within that munition on the battlefield to form an effective chemical agent.

Since the lethal chemical agent is not formed until the round has been fired, binary shells are relatively safe to handle. There is little danger of them leaking or spilling a deadly agent. This is a very important feature since environmental and other contemporary laws seriously handicap the military's ability to move and store chemical munitions in this country. (The Soviet Union has no such self-inflicted handicap, but may consider binary munitions because af their greater safety in handling.)

The binary munitions initiative is found in a Reagan request of $20 million to amend the Carter defense budget. The money is sought to modernize a facility capable of producing binary artillery shells. The request does not at this time envision production of the rounds, but instead it seeks a capability to modernize our retaliatory chemical stockpile. A new chemical weapons stockpile could cost $3-4 billion over the next ten years, but a new stockpile is not in the budget.

The Reagan administration position is reflected in the statement of Army Secretary John O. Marsh, Jr., that "our goal must be to preclude Soviet first use of chemical weapons through possession of a creditable U.S. retaliatory capability."

The more passive emphasis of the previous administration was expressed by former Secretary of Defense Harold Brown in January 1980 as "our CW planning places primary emphasis on the protection of our forces."

It is evident that the national leadership is taking action against what is seen to be a massive chemical threat. In a related article in this issue, *Army Reserve Magazine* looks at the complex and at times frustrating problems which a chemical threat poses to the medical community.

Never Ending Nightmare

The horrors unleashed 66 years ago when the Germans sought to break the stalemate on the Western Front are still with us. Even though the large-scale use of lethal chemical weapons ended with World War I, a threat remains.

Those who once experienced war on the chemical battlefield have nearly all gone to their final rest. Time has dimmed our recollections on how it was to fight encumbered with masks and protective clothing. We have forgotten how to dread that the next gentle breeze may carry a deadly air.

Have we forgotten these things? Or, perhaps have we simply banished them to some cobwebbed cerebral corner—a place where we conveniently relegate war stories of battles passed and lessons learned?

Boost for USAR Chemical Defense

In the Army Reserve, the ultimate in chemical defense has been the M17 protective mask. For too many units, Chemical defense training has been an annual exposure to tear gas (CS) and perhaps a few hours of otherwise routine duties while wearing the mask.

This situation stands to change as the Army buys chemical protective clothing for the USAR and as the number of Army Reserve chemical units increases. The 1981 and 1982 Army budget requests for chemical defense are the highest ever with the Army Reserve receiving a notable share of the additional resources.

New Units

Testifying March 19 before a Senate subcommittee, Maj. Gen. William R. Berkman, Chief of the Army Reserve, said "As part of Army Chemical Warfare (CW) efforts, the budget supports activation of two nuclear/biological/chemical (NBC) defense companies, one smoke generator battalion headquarters, and two smoke generator companies. Troop action guidance further supports this effort by activation of additional NBC defense companies, decontamination detachments and other various NBC detachment-size elements."

The General went on to testify that "the FY 1982 OMAR request funds $11.2 million to purchase contingency chemical equipment stocks for all USAR troop program units." The equipment purchases and the change in the USAR force structure are actions which second the words of Army Secretary John O. Marsh Jr. when he emphasized that increasing funding is programmed to provide us with significantly improved capabilities on the integrated battlefield.

New Gear

What does this mean to the typical Reservist? First of all, it means that there will be some new NBC protective equipment available at the unit level. This is the Standard Chemical Protective Clothing Ensemble which consists of an overgarment, gloves, footwear and protective mask-hood combination.

Troop models Protective Clothing Ensemble. Mask is developmental XM-30.

Soldiers practice guzzling through protective mask-hood.

According to Dr. Malcom C. Henry of the U. S. Army Natick Research and Development Command, the U. S. Army chemical protective clothing, for the purpose Intended, is the best clothing materials system in the world today.

The system, which was adopted in 1970, effectively prevents agents from attacking the soldier through the eyes and lungs. A complete system is essential to fully protect the soldier because some nerve agents are "percutaneous", which means that they are readily absorbed through the skin and call kill without entering the lungs. A mask alone cannot protect against every chemical weapon in the Soviet arsenal.

Army policy calls for the issue of one set of overgarments and one pair of rubber footwear for each soldier with an extra overgarment and pair of overboots for every member of early deploying units. Soldiers should receive two pairs of rubber gloves with an extra pair issued to those in early deploying units.

(Policy also calls for procurement of three atropine injectors for each soldier. The atropine is a remedy which is of some medical value to victims of nerve gas, but it is unlikely that most USAR units will receive atropine or other nerve gas antidotes in the future.)

Chemical Defense Companies

Of greatest impact to combat troops in the field is the addition of eight NBC Defense Companies to the USAR (TOE 03-087). The first units have already entered the force. All units will be established by the end of FY83.

The NBC Defense Company is assigned to the combat division to provide NBC reconnaissance and decontamination support. This relatively new organization was not even in the Army force structure in 1977, and final doctrine for its employment has yet to be published.

The NBC Defense Company is expected to operate up to nine personnel decontamination stations, each capable of decontaminating 80 soldiers per hour. In a non-chemical environment, it could operate clothing exchange and bath points capable of serving 2000 troops per week. The company's organization and decontamination capabilities suggest that one NBC defense platoon of three decontamination squads each would be tasked in support of each maneuver brigade. Rear area decontamination would then be left to similar companies placed in general support and coming from corps or higher assets.

Smoke

The second greatest increase scheduled for the USAR in the chemical arena is the Smoke Generator Company, TOE 03-267. The Army Reserve has 18 of these units now in the force. By the end of FY 1985 this number will have increased to 28 companies.

Assigned to the Corps or theater, a Smoke Generator Company may be deployed with divisions where it can provide concealment of troops or installations by use of smoke.

Depending upon weather conditions, the unit should be able to generate a smoke haze one to eight kilometers in width and several kilometers in length.

Plans also call for adding ten Decontamination Detachments (TOE 03-500) to the USAR over the next three years. This will give the Army Reserve twenty such units.

The 22-man Decontamination Detachment establish and operate personnel decontamination stations and fight fires as a secondary mission. In a non-chemical situation, they could establish and operate clothing exchange and bath services.

According to FM 101-10-2, the detachments provide decontamination support of critical installations and materiel to support a brigade or equivalent-sized unit of 8,000 troops. In an emergency, the unit should be able to provide decontamination support for up to 240 soldiers an hour.

It's Serious Business

The equipment requests and the force structure actions imply that the Army leadership is serious about being able to survive and fight on the chemically contaminated battlefield. The Army is reinforcing previously announced policy by increasing the emphasis on chemical defense and decontamination.

This emphasis will impact noteably on USAR units, especially those which train overseas where all major exercises now contain a chemical warfare scenario. At home, the issue of chemical protective clothing promises to make the gas mask drill of yesterday a mere prelude to real chemical defense training.

A Friend is Gone

Battles are won by the infantry, the armor, the artillery, and air teams, by soldiers living in the rain and huddling in the snow. But wars are won by the great strength of a nation—the soldier and the civilian working together.

Omar Bradley

The "G. I's General," Omar Bradley, died on the 8th of April this year. Bradley was a brilliant American figure, the last of the nation's five-star Generals of the Army.

The first thing that comes to mind was his concern for the ordinary soldier. His troops were fond of the man, if only because they knew he tried not to waste the lives of infantrymen. Considering the tremendous distance between generals and the foot soldiers they command, the respect developed for Bradley is remarkable.

The last thing he could have been called was flamboyant. In fact, the late A. J. Liebling, who reported several of the general's campaigns, noted that he was the "least dressed-up commander of the American Army in the field since Zachary Taylor, who wore a straw hat. After the Green Hornet, with his ruddy, truculent face and his beefy, leather-sheathed calves, the new general, lanky and diffidently amiable, seemed like a man of milk."

But Bradley was a man of steel. Once his calculating mind fixed on something, he didn't let go. The tough fighter beneath the plain man's veneer led the United States 12th Army Group—1.3 million men—to victory over the Nazis. In April 1945 Bradley and Marshall Konev of the Soviet Union met on the banks of the Elbe, thus symbolizing the end of Europe's nightmare.

Bradley was 44th in the 164-man class that graduated from West Point in 1915. Some months after being commissioned, he figured he'd have to wait 16 years for his first promotion.

How wrong he was. Three years after graduation he made major. Of his class Bradley was the first to become a brigadier general.

It was an earlier performance at Ft. Benning that caught the eye of the General Staff as World War II began. In 1941 Bradley was returned to the post to run and expand the Infantry School. Later he trained and commanded the 82nd Airborne and 28th Infantry Divisions.

Bradley became Eisenhower's man-on-the-scene in North Africa. There he commanded the United States II Corps, helping to push the Germans out of Tunisia. He was promoted to lieutenant general and assigned one of the biggest jobs of the war: to prepare the First United States Army for the Normandy Invasion.

On the 6th of June, 1944, he landed in France and, with his force, eventually smashed Hitler's Atlantic Wall. Under his command was the Third Army led by an old boss, Patton.

Bradley became the Administrator of Veterans Affairs in 1947 and America's first Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1949. In 1950, President Truman had him promoted to General of the Army.

Five-star generals are on active duty as long as they live. Bradley's schedule was practically packed up to his passing. Countless invitations to speak and academic degrees flooded his office. This unassuming, competent soldier from Missouri was revered.

Army Secretary John Marsh Jr. called his death "a loss not only for this nation but for all freedom-loving people of the world. He takes his place in history as a great patriot, a peerless military leader and individual dedicated to the cause of peace in the world."

The Army has lost a friend.

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